

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

Some Editorial Comment.

"Socialists, as a rule, are good men," says the *Catholic Register of Denver*, "but simply on the wrong track." Well, you'll have to show us!

A western exchange has the heading "Do Workingmen Pay Taxes?" Perhaps the landlords out west are not as careful as they are in the east to figure in the taxes in the rents the working people have to pay.

The Milwaukee postmaster has barred physicians from sending or receiving samples of sputum through the mails. But the sample of sputum to be found under every licked postage stamp will still circulate, we understand!

The spirit of collectivism is stalking round the globe and never grows tired. Australia groans under a plague of rabbits and the government is now going into the manufacture of wire netting, which will be used by farmers to screen the rabbits out of their farms. They will get the netting at cost.

Russian secret agents are said to be employed in this country to watch Russians who frequent public libraries and who read more or less revolutionary literature, and who then trump up charges against them so as to get Uncle Sam's aid in protecting the czar's interests, on the theory that such men help to sustain the revolution in Russia. Our immigration bureau is also being used to exclude "undesirable" citizens, from the czar's standpoint.

Western labor papers are quoting this remarkable effusion of justice from the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court:

"Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer, and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, in which the governors of Colorado and Idaho were parties, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the constitution and laws of the United States."

Last week we printed the fact that in San Francisco there is one divorce for every six marriages and in Indianapolis one for every four. The figures have just been compiled for Milwaukee by the government agent, who is investigating the divorce question and it is shown that one out of every ten marriages ends in the divorce court. Is this better showing due to the fact that Social-Democracy has made greater propaganda in Milwaukee than in the other cities named?

So the terrorists have reached Pavloff with their bullets at last. The awful situation in Russia is the inevitable thing where the populace becomes enlightened and conscious of its democracy and is still kept from having its voice in government. Enlightened democracy is like pent-up steam, it either applies its force to turning the wheels of the common need or it bursts its confines with violence. In this country the people have a voice in government through the ballot and the man who turns to the thing popularly understood as Anarchism must be crazed indeed.

Municipal ownership in Milwaukee has long been a thing to be proud of. The city has the finest water works system anywhere in the country and the rates are so low that householders smile to each other as they pay their bills. Besides this the system piles up a surplus that is almost embarrassing at times, and now a further reduction in rates is talked of. Milwaukee would like to see the gas supply, the street cars and other private undertakings which pluck them to the quick taken out of profit hungry hands, just as the electric lighting is now being taken over.

Monarchical capitalism is cutting off the hands of the blacks in the Congo and the world is shuddering at the awfulness of it. But what is capitalism doing in this country? Last week three women were burned to death in molten ore at Pittsburg, others were being minced up on the railroads, hands, arms, feet and legs were being chopped off in the great industrial plants all over the country and so on, and scarcely a shudder from the public. It was taken as a matter of course, by newspaper readers, who are so used to such things that they habitually shrug their shoulders when they chance upon some little two line notice of industrial casualties or fatalities and turn to more pleasant reading.

Now that the injunction against the Sherman faction has been dissolved by the Chicago courts and the Western Federation of Miners have voted not to recognize the act of the recent convention as legal,

we suppose the editor of the *N. Y. People* will be willing to concede that the L. W. W. has become hopelessly stranded on the shoals of reaction. For anything that does not bear his ear marks is by that token "reactionary." The movement was ill-advised from the start, hoped to succeed by crippling the Socialist agitation within the American Federation of Labor, and accomplished little more than the injury of several honest and well-meaning Socialists who were caught in its meshes, out of unreasoning sentiment and impulse.

The Social-Democratic members of the Wisconsin state legislature decided on Assemblyman Alldridge as their candidate for speaker and he received the party vote in the opening session. For chief clerk the Socialists nominated Comrade C. B. Whitnall, state treasurer of our party, and for sergeant at arms Comrade Frank Gauthier of Ashland. Comrade Alldridge was named on the joint committee of the senate and assembly to notify the governor that the legislature was in session. The make-up of the legislative officers shows that LaFollette still has strength in spite of the efforts of the Connor faction of his faction to harmonize with the corporate interests.

Social-Democratic Senator Ruml has been placed on the Banks and Insurance, Manufacturers and Labor, and Elections committees, according to the make-up published in advance by the powers that be of the state senate. This is in some ways an improvement over last term.

On one day last week two girls from the same department store in Chicago died in separate hospitals from criminal operations to prevent their becoming mothers. While such a percentage of fatalities does not occur every day even in so wicked a city as Chicago this incident speaks loudly of conditions that are horrible to contemplate, and show what a fearful menace to chastity the capitalist system is. Some time ago the police of Chicago closed a number of "European" hotels, some of them belonging to a syndicate that had had immunity from the police, which hotels were crowded nightly with couples cohabiting outside of wedlock, the proprietors piling up immense fortunes out of this immoral traffic. One of the girls held as witnesses cried out in the agony of the disgrace that had come upon her: "Why do they lock me up—my case is only one of thousands!"—a claim that is literally true. Recently two city detectives in Chicago were set to shadow the female employees of a single department store and their report showed that sixty female employees had been traced to the bed-house hotels in one week. This is what capitalistic conditions do for womanhood. The number that lose their lives as two did last week, as noted above, cannot be known. It is only occasionally that such things are found out, but it is a number that would appal us were it to be known. As long as capitalism rules woman will be inevitably a victim class in society.

So much has been said out of class hatred with regard to Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, who has been indicted, that Socialists will do well to suspend judgment as to his guilt until the proof is in. Schmitz may be guilty for all we know, and be certainly never had much sympathy from the Socialists, who have always had a candidate of their own against him, and criticized him severely, but it is still possible that that indictment is a trick of politicians. Schmitz and his Labor party naturally have political enemies. One of the men who did a good deal to elect Schmitz in the first place was a Father Yorke, a Catholic priest. There was a big strike in Frisco, and the city was churned up over it. Hearst backed the Labor element in putting up Schmitz, and he was elected. Father Yorke made speeches all over the city and was a power in the campaign. And he appears not to have lost faith in Schmitz. He made an address the other night in which he went at the denunciations of Schmitz rough shod. Hearst's *Examiner* coming in for some vitriol.

The newspapers, like all cowardly animals, he said, "always hunt in packs. And you have the cry of the pack tonight, singing loud and lead over San Francisco: the cry of the pack, with their preconcerted delamination and their syndicated slander. But I would not care for that. I expect that of the *Call*; I expect that of the *Chronicle*; I expect that of the *Bulletin*; I did not expect it of the *Examiner*." Further on in his speech he said: "It is because I believe that through

Wm. English Walling, who has been investigating conditions in Russia for nearly a year, writes in the *Chicago Daily Socialist* about how things are going:

Walk down the streets of St. Petersburg and see what the hawkers sell. Yellow journals, capitalist dailies backed by some Morgan's millions? Hardly.

Here is a picture of Karl Marx 2 feet by 4, another of Bebel!

Buy the newest edition of the communist manifesto. An officer in uniform takes a copy. No disgrace in Russia.

All the constitutions in the world for ten cents! Constitutions are not sacred in Russia but they are interesting. Some day the people intend to have one. But in the meanwhile they are studying those of the other lands to see what not to do. Do you imagine they will establish a Senate or a Supreme court when they get rid of the Czar?

Here are the latest works of Gorki and Tolstoi. "A letter to (against) the Czar," "The Great Crime" (private property).

But this is on the streets. Go with me into the first book store and press through the crowd of young students and workmen.

The books are cheap and all in paper covers. But three-fourths of them are Socialist books. And what's more, they cover the ground. There are more Socialist pamphlets printed in Russia today than all the other countries combined.

Where has Karl Marx "Capital" been most read? In Germany, of course, you answer. Well, you're wrong. The Russians have read more copies of "Das Kapital" than have been printed in a generation in the Fatherland.

Do you remember what a sublime faith you used to have in America's statesmen, big and little? How you used to feel somehow that it was the honorable, safe, and substantial man who forged to the front and got his preferment by sheer merit, thus filling American public life with splendid representatives, in whose hands the destinies of the great nation were super-secure! Remember it? You have had some shocks since then. You have seen in the big insurance and other scandals, where great campaign funds to elect the peerless McKinley or the safe and sane Parker, or the great "commoner" (this word in such a case to be surrounded by quotation marks!) have come from. You have discovered that Standard Oil has even made and bought judges, and that the nation's supposedly great men, big and little, have all been machine created, and the machine greased by patronage.

The revelations that come now—a-days do not surprise you very much, for you have been having your eyes opened pretty thoroughly. For this reason we must almost

apologize for relating the following instance of political scalawagism, as it is tame in comparison with some others, and yet it is a pretty good sample, after all. It shows what goes on behind the scenes almost everywhere! A West Virginia exchange brings us fac simile copies of letters that were written by the president of the board of education of the public schools of a certain city, to an influential politician in Washington in which he promised a money contribution to a congressional campaign fund in case he was promised the postmasterhip of his home city. "I would like to lay a little matter before you which seems to me no bribery or dishonesty," he begins his letter. Further on he says: "It is generally believed that the Secretary of State (W. Va.) divides his pay with the Governor in consideration of his appointment, and under the circumstances, looking at every side of it, I can see nothing wrong in the offer. And tell Mr. Carothers also that if he can make this arrangement with Mr. Hughes I will pay him liberally for it as my attorney. If you feel disposed to see Hughes yourself and work this matter through I will very willingly pay you \$— for it. Whatever is done ought to be done soon as Hughes may make up his mind at any time. During this week I will have some letters written to Hughes that will help the matter through. If more than \$— should be required I will meet it."

This shows how they work things, even covering up the criminality of bribe giving by calling the bribe taker an attorney, as an attorney can legally take fees and no one can interfere or challenge it. In this case the man got the postmasterhip, his only misfortune being that his letter got into print. This sort of thing goes on everywhere. He is no worse than the rest, unless the real vice in such crimes lies in getting caught!

Capitalistic official insolence again showed itself recently at San Francisco where the government officials refused to allow Col. Vlachislov Petrovsky, a refugee from Russian tyranny, to come into the country, alleging that he was an anarchist. The outrage was so manifest that the affair raised a storm and the officials had to give the man a little more consideration, and so agreed that if he gave \$5,000 bail he could have his liberty within

the limits of San Francisco pending an appeal to the national immigration committee. Being a rich man he was able to buy this much of freedom. One capitalist paper had the decency to take up the case and publish the facts, including some of the testimony given by Col. Petrovsky. A few specimen questions and answers will give some idea of his true status:

Q.—Do you believe in organized government?
A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you believe in the doctrine of the Anarchists?
A.—No.

Q.—Were you ever charged with or accused of throwing bombs?
A.—No, never.

Q.—Are you a Nihilist?
A.—No, there are no Nihilists in Russia now.

Q.—Would you overthrow the government of Russia in order to have it become a republic.
A.—The majority of Russians believe in that. I would like to have a government like the United States or France. I believe in an elective government.

Q.—Do you believe in the principles of Socialism?
A.—Yes.

Q.—What are those principles?
A.—That capital and means of production should belong to the community and not be accumulated among the few.

Do these answers indicate that Petrovsky would be a bad citizen? And yet this man, an army officer, who had fled with his wife from Russian tyranny, was seeking an asylum in a country boasting of its regard for liberty, and the officials of the government meant to do their share to deprive him of the chance to escape from his Russian oppressors. Shame on capitalistic America!

Of one thing we are glad. The feeling of the unions toward the national guard has become so manifest that the guard is feeling it and is rushing to the capitalist legislatures for law on the subject. This is just happening in Wisconsin. A bill is wanted to head off the sentiment among laboring men that it is a disgraceful thing to join the militia. It is said that there is a law in this direction in three states already. All of which means that public opinion is on the trail of the militia and that it is itself conscious of being under the ban of the working class. It is good.

Out of this will come either a throwing off of the mask or gradual concessions, whereby the guard will cease to be a capitalistic weapon against Labor every time Labor seeks to better its citizenship.

A relative of the writer who served in the national guard of Wisconsin and was on duty some years ago in guarding a northern lumber mill for the purpose of intimidating the employees who were on strike against literally starvation wages, said that as a fair minded man his sympathies were really with the strikers and that he knew that many others also felt they were doing dishonorable service, yet had no choice, for the guard of the state was under absolute control of the governor, himself a rich lumberman. Some of them remarked on the fact that a former governor in a moment of humane feeling had refused to send the militia to intimidate a certain strike saying the strikers needed bread instead of bullets. All this was years ago. Since then a public sentiment has grown up distinctly against the military as now organized and the soldier boys are not the gay fellows and the

Free Competition!

"Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken.

"Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest."

"But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers."

"You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

"But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none."

"If you would use your teeth—" interrupted the Rat.

"I—," said the Picked Chicken. "You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat.

"If—" said the Picked Chicken.

"Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken.

"Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.—*From New York Life.*

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Twenty-four dollars a year was a sufficient salary in those days. It was the exact sum paid to the clerk of Parliament, and more than the average priest, with cure of souls, received; while the pension allowed by Edward III to his apothecary was only 12 cents a day, and King Edward VI's allowance to his daughter was but \$4.80 a week, with an additional \$247.60 a year for the maintenance of her eight servants.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth prices were still exceedingly modest, and it is only fair to add, wages low in proportion. From a household book of 1589 we take the following typical prices: Beef, 2½ cents a pound; a neck of mutton, 12 cents; twenty-eight pounds of veal and a shoulder of mutton, 50 cents; cheese, 4 cents a pound; wheat, \$1.84 a quarter ton.—*Four-nyemen Barber.*

House rent was so absurdly small that the lord mayor of London paid only an annual \$4.80 a year to his landlord; and the chancellor, with an annual salary of \$192.00, seemed poorer than many a cook of our own time. When a father sent his son to a university six centuries ago 4 cents a day was considered a comfortable allowance, with a margin for such luxuries as wine at 8 or 12 cents a gallon.

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Capitalism and Farmers!

By Victor L. Berger.

A way must be found to get the producers of the country together, to get the farmers and the city proletariat into close touch. But it cannot be done on the trades union basis.

To begin with, we have in this country no class of farm laborers who have been wage laborers for generations, nor even of those who have to remain wage laborers for life. It is easy for a farm laborer who is willing to work hard to become a farm renter, and later on a farm owner. If he has saved one or two hundred dollars, he can start out to rent a farm. Even the negroes down South who are not very provident, usually succeed in this. In fact, almost every real farmer can soon start out to buy a farm, for there is still plenty of land in Wisconsin and other Northwestern states and in the South to be had for five dollars an acre. In the eastern states he can at least rent one for little money. So if a man stays a hired farm hand all his life in this country, there is something the matter with him.

As a matter of fact, it is exceedingly hard all over the country to get hired farm help. In Waukesha county, Wisconsin, hired men are offered thirty dollars a month and their board and washing. Yet help is scarce at this price. So it is nonsense to figure on an established class of farm hands which as a fixed class does not exist.

Of course, people ought not to study the farm question on the east side of New York or on the west side of Chicago or from books. They should go out and observe with their own eyes.

I will not try here to explain this phenomenon, and why, in spite of the introduction of machinery, concentration has not taken place in the farming industry as it has in the factories. I will mention only one or two points.

The first is that the introduction of machinery in farming has not changed the entire mode of production as it has in the factory.

In the factory, the introduction of machinery has resulted in a tremendous division of labor, one article sometimes going through fifty hands, before the product is finished. Furthermore the big and costly machine has absolutely pushed out of existence the small manufacturer and his shop.

This has not been the case in agriculture. After the introduction of machinery, the mode of production has more or less still remained the same. The wheat is growing in very much the same way as before, and cattle require just about the same kind of care. The machine has so far helped only the middle sized farmer. It has made it possible for him to run a farm of about 120 to 160 acres with the help of a grown son and dispensing with a hired man, where formerly he had to have a hired man besides his son for a farm of that size.

So the introduction of machinery has not worked the revolution on the farm which it made in the factory.

The other point is that while capitalism has found it profitable to go into cattle and sheep raising, on a large scale, and into beet sugar and vineyards, capitalism has failed whenever it has tried other branches of farming on a large scale.

The bonanza farms have failed or are not paying. The cause of this is pretty plain. The introduction of costly machinery in factories pays because the capital invested is used all the year around. In other words the machinery is used every day in the year, sometimes even in two or three shifts.

In farming this is not the case. Most of the machinery can be used only a few weeks in the year, and the rest of the time it lies idle.

The farmers help themselves to the more expensive machinery either by having co-operative threshing machines, co-operative creameries, etc., or by simply renting the service of a threshing machine that is continually going from place to place. These circumstances, of course, are not favorable for the growth of capitalism in agriculture.

On the other hand, this co-operation of the farmers, of which we have hundreds of examples in Wisconsin, and just as many in other states, is bound to form the second bridge that will connect the farmer with the proletarian movement.

The first bridge necessarily will be the political movement—the movement for the nationalization of the big transportation facilities, the mines and the trusts.

Co-operation, although still in its infancy, will have a great and beneficial influence on the laborers in the cities, and very soon it will be fully as important as the political and the trade union movements. At the same time co-operation will be as wide spread and as valuable for the farmers as for the city workers.

So here is another link.

Electricity makes it possible to use small machinery and transport power from great distances to the farm. And we do not as yet know the possibilities of this for the farmer—if the state or the collectivity in some form should own the electric power.

Therefore it would be useless to ask the farmers to stand for a collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution that would require them to give up their farms. Socialism wants to restore property to the propertyless, not to take property from those who make good use of it. Socialism wants to restore property to the factory workers, and there it can be done only in a collective manner. But it would be criminal and absurd to try to take away the land from the farmers as long as they are the only ones who can use it for themselves and for the nation, and as long as they are fairly prosperous.

Besides, it could not be done. Any attempt of that kind would very soon end with the worst disaster for the city proletariat that the world has ever seen. The failure of the Paris Commune would be child's play compared with that catastrophe.

In political affairs and especially in class politics, it is useless to deal in hollow phrases. We have to consider realities and facts. It is foolish for one class to try to get the support of the other by promising it the millennium in the distant future. Promises for the distant future will not go. Intelligent men want realities and want them today. And that is something that "impossibilists" at least have never considered.

I will close with a quotation from Wilhelm Liebknecht. He says: "It is true that both farmers and small shopkeepers are still in the camp of our adversaries, but only because they do not understand the causes that underlie their condition. It is of prime importance for our party to enlighten them and bring them over to our side. This is a vital question for our party, because these two classes form the majority of the nation. It would be both stupid and ingenuous to insist that we should have a majority sealed and ready in our pockets before we begin to apply our principles. But it would be still more ingenuous to imagine that we could put our principles into practice against the will of the immense majority of the nation."

So the way must be found.

social lions they once were. It is hard to get workmen to go into the companies and the others are not so anxious to now that there are not so many common trash-tailors in Switzerland, with each shodded male citizen supplied with a gun and put through a drill at stated intervals. The soldiers will not be for backing up the capitalists in their grinding of the faces of the poor, but for the purpose of instant defense of country and home as a capitalistic police power go on. It hastens the day when the people

will take a hand in the thing and legally provide the right kind of a citizen soldiery, much as they have in Switzerland, with each shodded male citizen supplied with a gun and put through a drill at stated intervals. The soldiers will not be for backing up the capitalists in their grinding of the faces of the poor, but for the purpose of instant defense of country and home as a capitalistic police power go on. It hastens the day when the people

Victor L. Berger

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fraternal Societies and Social-Democracy!

PRACTICING SOCIALISM THOUGH MANY KNOW IT NOT! BANDED TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL ESCAPE FROM THE PROFIT SKIMMERS.

There are one hundred and seventy-one recognized fraternal societies in America with 91,434 lodges, tents or courts. They have 5,205,255 benefit members and 333,428 social members; the latter are largely those who do not possess the physical qualifications necessary to carry insurance. The endowment certificates out, or insurance in force, Jan. 1 of this year amounted to \$65,620,319.

The cost of operating fraternal societies amounts to 8 per cent of income as against 19.6 of regular life insurance companies; in other words it costs private enterprise 11.6 per cent more on every dollar's business than it does the co-operative method.

In the near future some fraternal societies will fail. These were organized many years ago and the assessment rate was too low for a growing mortality; in all lines the quick and early failures precede the permanent and more stable form of organization.

These societies, comprising over five million members, have paid out over \$1,189,472 in sick, disability and death benefits. They are composed mainly of workmen, men

at the anvil, the plow, in the counting room and engine room. These societies are democratically organized; the members elect all officials either directly or through conventions, fix their terms of office and the amount of their salaries, the same varying from \$1.00 to \$10,000 per year.

These societies are not great corporations organized for profit and for gain, but co-partnerships where in all have equal rights, equal vote and equal opportunities. They make no contributions to the campaign funds of political parties and do not pay \$50,000 a year salaries or waste eleven million dollars a year for new business, as was done last year by the Equitable of N. Y. and the New York Life Insurance company.

These societies are distinctly Socialistic in their nature, for they eliminate profits and they are mutual, co-operative and democratic.

The obligation at the altar, the spirit of the ritual and sermons are filled with sentiments and expressions of brotherhood, fraternity, cooperation, concord and mutual help. THINK WHAT WILL HAPPEN

when these five million men, realizing what they have done in the field of fraternal insurance, extend their obligations to all industries.

You members have assumed the obligations and listened to your invocations of co-operative fraternal insurance with approval, and have taken a great step toward the triumph of Socialism: FOR EXTENDING YOUR THEORY TO ALL INDUSTRIES IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The Brother of any Fraternity who fails to espouse the cause of Socialism does not grasp either the spirit of his society or its economic basis, or HE HAS NEVER HAD SOCIALISM PRESENTED TO HIM.

What do you want? Sick, disability and death benefits and the social benefits of your brothers' society. Mutual fraternal insurance

and co-operative WITHOUT PAYING A PROFIT TO A MASTER. Suppose we should ask you to sell your society to us that we might make money out of your needs, what answer would you make?—You would cry out "Charlatans, you will have none of your interest, profits and robbery."

Why can't you, who advocate co-operative insurance be big enough, be strong enough and TAKE A WORLD WIDE GRIP AND JOIN US IN ESTABLISHING the fraternal CO-OPERATIVE AND COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES, and thereby LET YOUR PRINCIPLES LIVE, GROW, BLOSSOM AND TRIUMPH IN A LODGE AS WIDE AND BROAD AS THE RACE OF WHICH YOU ARE A KINDED PART?

Seymour Stedman.

ing the standard of living and fostering the happiness and development of all the people; and over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars was carried over to the general reserve fund. This is only part of the good story found in this report, for it is shown that of the total 208,059,833 passengers carried during the year, a little over 89 per cent traveled for either half a penny or one penny per ride—that is, they paid one or two cents only for their ride; and a little over 7 per cent of the remainder traveled for one and one-half pence or three cents a ride, so that over 96 per cent of all passengers carried paid from one to three cents per ride; while the number who traveled for four cents brings up the percentage to a little over 98 per cent of all fares paid.—Ex.

To What Is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

The State Under the Influence of the Growing Proletarian Power.

The economic powers of the present working class, according to our radical catastrophe theorists, are dry brittle sticks. Depending on these, they claim, the working class can never transform capitalism into Socialism. Neither will the working class succeed in doing this with the help of the political power. The state is a class state!

Certainly, but the state is a class state changing with economic and social conditions of power. The state is not firm as granite, it is very changeable.

In that phase of the state's development which preceded our present state, an abundance of governmental rights were concentrated in the hands of powerful private lords. In the Seventeenth Century the defense of the country in Prussia was still handed over to a few private contractors. The soldier himself practiced the trade of war as a means of earning his bread. He was a soldier for life, like a tailor or a shoemaker.

The administration of justice and the police department were partly turned over to noble landlords and royal farmers of domains. The government officers were often sold, and the lucky buyer wished to live from his office. Within the royal domains, as we read in Koser's History of Frederick the Great, those who were tenants of the royal officials' estates had curiously enough thereby also leased the administration of justice. They were indeed directed to let a learned jurist undertake the pronouncing of sentences, but a chronicle of Neumark declares that there was not then a single deputy judge who understood the law. The staff, complains the author of this chronicle, is the body of the law. It came to pass that the magistrate required fifteen thalers or six groschen for a marriage certificate. Even in the patrimonial courts of the landed gentry, the noble landlord willingly dispensed with the appointment of a jurist, in order himself to undertake the duties of a judge, whether he was legally educated or entirely unprepared. The Supreme court practice of 1709 provided that all suits brought before the Supreme court from the lower courts should be immediately referred back to these courts, since it was the intention of the king to most graciously protect the courts of the noble and the magistrate in their rights.

This seigniorial jurisdiction delivered the poor peasant entirely into the hands of the noblemen. Until the reforms of Coccojis and his great successor, that is, up to the reign of Frederick the Great, according to Schmoller, "the paramount jurisdiction in all cases lay in the hands of men who possessed it as a personal right, whether they used it as a source of fees or otherwise for their own ends, and which along with other officers and other business they exercised often without any professional education."

The Prussian junkers, (landed noblemen) possessing jurisdiction over their own serfs, and this jurisdiction moreover a source of rich profits,—please imagine the conditions. Just imagine, that the great exploiter Sturm, employing many thousand workmen and having union men and Socialists would get from the state the right to administer justice and police powers over his working men, and that he would then use these powerful state offices as his principal source of income through fees, the imposition of fines, etc.! This fearful thought alone makes one shiver!

The peasant of the Eighteenth century, however, was accustomed to having his employer for his judge and at the same time for his chief of police. The one-sided class rule of that time, which remained untouched by any public critic, thus possessed entirely different thorns from the present class rule.

In those days the peculiar independent life of the cities was almost entirely obliterated. The politics and economic life of the cities in the Eighteenth century were under the strictest governmental control. The city government of Berlin was regarded only as a sort of governmental board. The state enchain'd the oppressed majority of the population to the soil by means of serfdom and bound them fast to a certain mode of life.

In the Eighteenth century, the condition of the trades, the corporations and the guilds depended on the grace of the all-powerful state. In the statutes of the corporations it inscribed itself with a firm hand and modeled their paragraphs to its own liking. The state immediately threw legal obstacles in the way of every energetic wage movement. The strike, to these good shepherds of the people, seemed to be a real insurrection. In some parts of the country striking was punished by penal labor and the house of correction. The journeymen who celebrated "Blue Monday" must be denounced to the magistrates. Policemen scoured all the public houses to hunt down there the celebrating journeymen.

The absolute state also invaded industrial life with taxes like a swarm of locusts. What did it not tax heavily—the wages of numerous hand-workers, the price of goods, the operations of surgeons, etc. The industrial individual felt everywhere heavy bonds and fetters on hand and foot. The state with its keen scent hunted out all the personal affairs of the individual.

Under the rule of absolutism the subject of the state had not even a legal right to his own person. The dear father of his country could sell his subjects and willfully put them in the soldier's coat. The father of his country looked carefully into their books and tore out the godless and pernicious passages and writings which might endanger the patient nature of his si ceplike subjects. He spoke very plainly on the clothing question through his sumptuary laws. He prescribed the number of courses for marriage feasts, he fixed the time for wearing of mourning, he even lathered himself about the coffins of the dead. The state forced his dear sheep to extreme meekness by frequent attendance at church, and held them in godly customs by severe penalties. Thus the state pursued its subjects even into the house of God and into their last resting place. And the state was the king, or the elector, or the duke, as the case might be.

[A further installment of this interesting translation will be published in our next issue.]

BOOKS YOU NEED.

KARL MARX, By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50 cts.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY, By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, Price \$1.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

FERDINAND LASSALLE, By Ferdinand Lassalle. "Bernstein's Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 192 pages, Price \$1.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN, By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.

Socialistic Miscellany.

Lying Lipton.

The head of one of the largest and most unscrupulous capitalist combinations—Sir Thomas Lipton—has written an article in the *Weekly Dispatch* on the glorious conditions America offers to the workman. According to him it is a land overflowing with wealth and prosperity—where there is no unemployment—"where there is not a man, woman, or child who is willing to work but can find plenty of employment at good wages." The redoubtable Sir Thomas had better by far spend his time yachting—on the money wrung out of his miserable employees—than uttering such brazen and wicked falsehoods. There is not a town in America—whether it be New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco—that has not a seething undercurrent of population—skilled and unskilled workers—who are unemployed and living in a state of semi-starvation. To talk of the prosperity of America is like talking of the prosperity of the capitalist class.—*Justice*, London.

Theodore Roosevelt. An Appreciation!

A prominent hill climber and bear hunter, peace promoter, President of the United States, unmaker of generals and all around sport. The youth of every great man is a predisposing element of much importance in the determination of his career, and our strenuous hero is no exception. Theodore has been attacked successively by whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, mumps and Harvard college, and has recovered from all complaints except the last.

Acute. Harvarditis is usually fatal. Many die, but few recover. Making up his mind not only to become the leading dime novel hero of the day, but also to be Emperor William of America, young Theodore plunged westward into the heart of the cowboy precinct, and learned how to use a six-shooter and a steel pen.

Becoming tired, however, of the close, hot, fetid air of the plains, he came on where he could breathe the pure, musk-laden, God-given atmosphere of Tammany hall, and let himself out as apprentice for a man named Papa Platt, at that time, and until recently, the leader of the famous Albany Orchestra.

Our hero, putting on an antiseptic rubber suit, then plunged into New York city politics, and between Scylla Croker and Charybdis Parkhurst, escaped being a reformer.

About this time a syndicate was formed to make the United States over into an empire and incidentally open up a kindergarten water-cure establishment in the Philippines. After supreme effort, in spite of the War Department, succeeded in annexing Cuba to the United States Senate, and incidentally drawing a long black line of politics across the isthmus of Panama.

The rest is a historical novel. Today our flag flies over nearly three times as many Philippine saloons as when Spain preached the gospel. The undertaking industry has never been so prosperous, and

life is one grand, sweet meat trust, and all these things in spite of our president.

Some men are born with backbone, some achieve them, and others have theirs forced upon them. Theodore is a three-in-one combination hard to beat.

Take him all in all he is a good little boy, though his Uncle Sam, who is keeping an eye on him, says that Theodore loses his temper sometimes and does rash things. At present Theodore is in the White House, though how long he will stay there we cannot say. In the summer he lives in Oyster Bay and the Rocky Mountains, where he hunts Brigadier Generals and bears. He is also fond of chasing grafters, but doesn't bring down so many of them as he does bears. Wouldn't you like to be as brave as that? But perhaps you will some day, if you can get the U. S. Army and the Standard Oil to back you up.

Theodore loves to play with his toys, as you can see. (This alludes to an illustration that goes with this.) He is not at all proud, and would rather have a colored doll than a white one! He keeps a stuffed elephant near him, and likes to draw it around with a wire when he is not riding horseback.

He is also very fond of his friends, and no matter how unpopular they are he sticks to them through thick and thin. He plays constantly with Len Wood and Paul Morton, and if the other boys throw mud at them he gets out his big stick and waves it in the air and frightens them all away. Both Len and Paul say that Theodore has certainly been good to them.

Every day he may be seen out in the back yard of the capitol trying to keep the elephant down to his oats. If he doesn't always succeed it isn't due to his lack of spine. Some elephants are hard to manage.

Favorite occupations: Riding grizzly bears and pot-house politicians, reading aloud from his own works, making peace for foreigners, entertaining princes and colored men, placating pensioners, and striving not to please the W. C. T. U.

Principle works: "In the Sweet By and By," "Stock Raising," "A Cure for the Water-Cure," "The Helmet of the G. A. R.," etc.—From "A Corner in Women, and Other Follies."

Glasgow's Municipal Street Railways.

The recently published annual report of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways affords another striking object lesson for our people, showing, as it does, the wisdom and sanity of Municipal Ownership and operation of street railways. This report shows that during the past year the total income from the municipal street car service was £820,938. 14s. 7d., or a little over \$4,104,693. The working expenses, not counting depreciation, were £456,268. 19s. 2d., or a little over \$2,281,340, leaving a gross balance of £364,669. 15s. 5d., to which should be added the interest on surplus revenue, making in all £369,415. 2s. 2d., or a little over \$1,847,075. Of this amount a little over half a million dollars was paid into the sinking fund and for interest. Over sixty thousand dollars was credited for depreciation. Over three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was credited to the permanent way renewals fund; over one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was paid into the common good fund for city improvements that will benefit the individuals of the community, raising

First Fruits.

The Trades Dispute Bill, which is now through the Lords, and the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which is now before that Chamber, are two measures for which the Labour Party are mainly responsible. As they at present stand they constitute the two most definitely working class measures which have ever yet passed the House of Commons. The Trades Dispute Bill, so far as words can make it, secures, the law officers of the crown assure us, absolute immunity of trades union funds and freedom of picketing within the confines of the common law. The Workmen's Compensation bill, though still unsatisfactory in relation to the amount of compensation, state insurance security, and many other points, extends compensation for accidents to virtually every section of workers, including domestic servants, and sweeps away almost every condition that has hitherto debarred workmen or their relatives from obtaining compensation. In scope and thoroughness of application it is in its degree a national charter or redress for industrial injury, providing its provisions pass the Lords unamended and the Law Judges do not contrive to misread the express intentions of its clauses. The circumstance that the mothers of illegitimate children have been on the appeal of Mr. Hardie, brought within the folds of the measure adds a final human touch to its character.—*London Labor Leader*.

The Coming Crisis.

The Public: President Schurman of Cornell University sounds an alarm which would have ranked him with the pessimists half a dozen years ago. He sees that social conditions which pile up great wealth for the few and keep the masses at work piling it higher and higher while remaining in poverty themselves, cannot continue, and he begs the wealthy few to divide. But they won't divide. It is not wealth they want, but the power over their fellow men that wealth gives. Were they to divide, they would lose this power. Nor should we wish them to divide. Not division of loot, but justice in distribution as production proceeds, is what thoughtful and honest men demand.

What! Are Ye Men?

(Tune: "Die Waecht Am Rhein.")

I.

What! Are ye men, ye working men, And see your comrades die? Nor strike to save them from the grave, Nor shout your battle-cry? Shall Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone Be banished, to set you free? And will ye stand with idle hand—And will ye stand Beneath their gallows tree?

II.

What! Are ye men, I ask again? Ye gringe and skulk like slaves! Stand idle by, with listless eye, And watch those deepening graves! Shall Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone Dance their death-dance on air? Listen, ye men, ye working men! Listen, ye men! Your liberty dies there!

III.

What! Are ye men, ye working men? Is toil your only share? Are bullets, curses, prison-pen The meed ye choose to bear? Shall Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone Stand 'neath the gallows-tree! Comrades, arise! Hands to the skies! Comrades, arise! Up! Strike for Liberty!

GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

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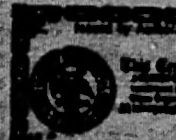
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To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.: You are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting of stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing company, to be held at the office of the company, 344 Sixth street, in the City and County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, on Thursday, Jan. 17, 1907, at 8 P. M., to elect a board of directors, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26, 1906.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

Local Labor Notes.

The members of Typographical Union No. 23 are wasting no time over the signal defeat of J. S. Bleicher for clerk of the assembly at Madison.

A referendum vote is being taken among the various employees connected with the metal trades upon the subject of organizing an independent federation as a means for united action in all disputes with employers. The trades embraced in the proposed movement are the molders, boiler makers, stationery engineers, metal polishers, buffers, platers, blacksmiths' helpers and electrical workers. With this combination, in case of a strike in any particular branch, the entire list would be interested in the enforcement of its demand. It is estimated that this alliance would embrace a membership of between 500,000 and 600,000.

A convention of the Marine Stewards and Cooks of the great lakes will be held in Cleveland in March, and J. P. Naughton and John Egan of Milwaukee, E. J. Allen of Erie, Pa., and C. W. Steward of Duluth, Minn., have been named as delegates. Nominations for delegates are being made at all the ports on the lakes, and the six receiving the highest number of votes will constitute the conference. The adoption of a wage scale will be the principal business to be disposed of at the conference.

General Labor Notes.

According to a decision rendered by a judge in Hamilton, Ont., a man who hires out to an employer without making any arrangement regarding wages is entitled, if a union man, to the scale set by the union in his particular trade. The decision was given in the case of a mechanic who worked a few days for an employer and was paid off at less than the union scale. He sued the employer and the court gave him the decision, declaring that it did not make any difference because the man did not disclose to the employer the fact that he was a member of the union.

The strike of some 5,000 industrial Workers of the World and sympathizers at Schenectady, N. Y., was lost. The General Electric Co. refused to reinstate the three men discharged and agreed to re-employ "practically" all the men who walked out.

The hypothetical National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, has received some more free advertising. Some time ago circulars were sent to all the papers announcing that "the great hearted President Patterson reduced, voluntarily, the hours of labor of his employees from ten to nine, the wages remaining the same."



Illustration: "We should demand that the Government pay for an income tax."

The truth is that the "cash" is not working on the nine-hour basis. They reduced the hours fifteen minutes, making the employees work nine hours and three-quarters! Only 15 minutes less! And they are all "docked" for that fifteen minutes. So much for the lying National Cash Register Co. -Ex.

State Federation Report.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1907.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Semi-annual session of the Executive Board, held at 318 State Street. Members present: Frank Gauthier of Ashland, Donald Logan of Madison, J. J. Handley, W. S. Fisher, Frank J. Weber and Fred Brockhausen of Milwaukee. Absent: J. H. Carney of Green Bay.

First Day Morning Session.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by the secretary-treasurer. Bro. Gauthier was elected chairman for the day. The Executive Board proceeded to audit the books of the secretary-treasurer. At 12:15 a recess was taken to 1:30 p. m.

First Day Afternoon Session.

The Executive Board session reconvened at 1:30 with Bro. Gauthier in the chair. The Executive Board finished auditing the books and submitted the following reports: "We, the undersigned members of the Executive Board, have audited the books of the secretary-treasurer for the quarters ending Oct. 31 and Dec. 31, 1906, and find them correct, together with vouchers for same. Frank Gauthier, chairman; Walter S. Fisher, Donald Logan, J. J. Handley, Frank J. Weber."

"We, the undersigned Executive Board have audited the books of the secretary-treasurer (Defence Fund) and found same correct with the exception of an error in adding, amounting to 20c to the profit of the secretary-treasurer. Frank Gauthier, chairman; Walter S. Fisher, Donald Logan, Frank J. Weber, J. J. Handley."

The question of a referendum system to elect officers, which was submitted to the Executive Board by the Madison convention, received a lengthy consideration, but as no agreement could be reached, a motion prevailed that the question be further considered tomorrow.

Delegate Victor L. Berger, to the A. F. of L. convention, submitted a report on matters referred to him by the Madison convention together

with a copy of a letter mailed him by President Gompers. On motion the chair referred to Organization.

A legislative committee, consisting of Handley and Brockhausen, was selected to act in conjunction with Organizer Weber in compliance with section 7 of article 15 of the constitution.

The session adjourned until 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

Jan. 3, 1907.

Second Day Morning Session.

The session called to order by the secretary-treasurer at 9:30 a. m. Bro. Logan was selected chairman for the day. The attention of the Executive Board was called to certain insinuations affecting that the referendum vote on the defence fund had been fixed. It was moved and carried that this matter be referred to the next convention, with a request that a committee be appointed to investigate.

A communication from Bro. Gompers, relative to state labor legislation, was referred to the legislative committee.

The secretary submitted a report on legislative preliminary work, showing that about thirty labor bills, memorials and resolutions were under way of preparation and that many more were coming from other sources. The report was received and filed.

The attention of the Executive Board was called to a statement by Bro. Berger, delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, which appears on page 186 of the printed proceedings, and reads as follows:

"In Milwaukee and in Wisconsin, as long as the trades council of Milwaukee and the State Federation endorsed our party, we did not get the votes. Since we quit getting their endorsement, we have been getting the votes."

As a matter of correction the Executive Board desires to state that the Wisconsin State Federation of L. has never endorsed any party. However, it recognizes the principles of Socialism and advocates political action on class lines.

The Executive Board also points to the fact that the trades union organizations and individual union men who have in the past and still are morally and financially endorsing and supporting the Social-Democratic party, always have and still are an important factor in Milwaukee county to that party movement, and any statement to the contrary is not well founded.

A request from Deputy Organizer Zick of Watertown for a speaker the latter part of January was granted, and on motion Bro. Handley was instructed to comply.

Report by Rev. J. B. Davidson for the mailing list to send literature issued by the Sunday Rest Day association to the unions in the state, was considered, and on motion the secretary was instructed to inform Rev. Davidson that the Executive Board will stand by resolution No. 12, adopted by the Madison convention, which requires 36 hours of consecutive rest any part of the week, and the Sunday Rest Day association may mail this resolution if he so desires.

A number of letters were read, giving information on the effect of child labor legislation in Illinois, and from Harvey Lynch, secretary of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor. A. E. Yoell, secretary of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion league, from J. D. Brock, Commissioner of Labor, Madison, Wis., from several senators and congressmen, replies to Executive

and 4th Wednesdays at 628 Chestnut street, 3rd floor. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y, 62 1/2 3rd street.
District Board No. 8.—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schenckel's hall, Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Sec'y, Cudahy, Wis.
Core Makers' Union No. 146.—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth aces. C. Kuchinsky, Sec'y, c. o. 832 Garden st.
District Board No. 10 of the International Association of Machinists.—Meets 1st Saturday, every month at 396 National Ave. (Schultz' Bldg. room 8). E. M. Brak, Sec'y-Treas., 168 Ogden ave.
Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328.—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y, 907 Hibernia ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 83.—Meets every Saturday at 318 State st. F. H. Wilcox, Sec'y, 638 Greenfield and 3rd aces. J. H. Dratzel, Business Agent, office 318 State street.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 494.—Paul A. Schroeder, Sec'y.
Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15.—F. H. Mayr, Sec'y, 3416 Park Hill ave.
Federated Trades Council.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 203 1/2 4th st. John Reichter, Sec'y, 318 State st. F. J. Weber, Business Agent, 318 State st.
Federal Labor Union No. 809.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 1226 Fond du Lac st. Peter Graf, Sec'y, 774 23rd st.
Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27.—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd aces. Geo. E. Brown, Sec'y, 633 6th st.
Garment Workers' Union No. 21.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hamel, Sec'y, 1606 State st.
Garment Workers' Union No. 101.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 800-11 Teutonia ave. Anton Papir, Jr., Sec'y, 628 14th st.
Glass Blowers' Union No. 15.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday. A. M. at 606 Kinnickinnie ave. Fred Jackson, Sec'y, 274 Graham st.
Glove Cutters' Union No. 37.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 274 Third st. Fred. Koepke, Sec'y, 704 Greenhush st.
Glove Workers' Union No. 6.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y, 381 Washington st.
Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 79.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening at 208 1/2 4th st. Emil J. Kasik, Sec'y, 500 Center st.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers' No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 520 Chestnut st. James Hanlon, Sec'y, West Allis, Box 257.
Holmes Lodge No. 3, (Apprentices)—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jack's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield st. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y, 309 2nd st.
Horsehovers' Union No. 11.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. M. T. Lyons, Sec'y, 861 Warren ave.
Iron Molders' Union No. 121.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemmer's hall, Twelfth and Washington. F. Breutzmann, Sec'y, 472 13th st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 125.—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st and Mineral st. Fred. Schuman, Sec'y, 510 Grove st.
Iron Molders' Union No. 166.—

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 111 First Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
DONALD LOGAN, 111 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis.
J. H. CARNEY, 740 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 206 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1117 5th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas., 206 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

UNFAIR LIST:
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co. of Milwaukee
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 318-34 Third st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenster-Sidles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Fancourt & Wiggens, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janssen Clothing Co., 206-208 Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of the Milwaukee Home (Big Store).
The O'Neil Cigar Co. of Green Bay.
Ang. Beck, Merchant Tailor, 341 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

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Board resolution on ship subsidy, and from Max Morris, fourth vice president A. F. of L. on a label exhibition, which, due to some action by the A. F. of L. late convention, will be held at Jamestown, Va.
The secretary was ordered to purchase ten copies of the printed proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention and supply such members of the Executive Board who desire copies.
The session took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

Second Day Afternoon Session.

The session reconvened at 1:30 with Bro. Logan in the chair. The referendum system was again taken up. After a lengthy discussion the following motion prevailed:

Moved and carried that, owing to the difficulties of opinion existing among the members of the Executive Board as to a referendum system all members are advised, each to submit a plan on a referendum to the next convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, State Supreme Judge Timlin, in a speech to the students of the Ripon college, referred to labor organizations as organizations of violence and strikes, and classed them with the capitalistic trusts, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Timlin, by his expressions has stamped himself as ignorant on the labor problem and the trust question, and particularly malicious toward labor organizations, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Timlin, after having been elected to the Supreme bench has shown his humanity and prejudice toward organized labor by malicious attacks upon members of the Iron Molders' union in his dastardly attempt, representing the employers' association, to have the striking molders convicted because they endeavored, in a lawful manner, to elevate their standard of living, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in semi-annual session assembled, that Mr. Timlin, by his malicious attacks toward labor organizations must be accepted by all fair and liberal-minded men as unfair and unfit to sit in judgment on any case involving organized labor before the State Supreme court.

The Executive Board desires to remind patrons of patent medicines that Dr. Shoop's patent medicine, of Keokuk, Wis., is still a prominent member of the Citizens' Alliance of that city. This organization has for its noble purpose, the absolute and iron clad rule to govern wage-workers in or out of the shop.

There being no further business the session adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

FRED BROCKHAUSEN, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURTS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
Milwaukee County, ss.
In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA KOEPEKE, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHANNA KOEPEKE, deceased, was granted and assigned to me, the undersigned, at the Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted by OTTO KOEPEKE, to this Court.

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby set as the time within which all creditors of the said JOHANNA KOEPEKE, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said JOHANNA KOEPEKE, deceased, be examined and allowed or disallowed by this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

Notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and allowed or disallowed, and of the time short limited for said creditors to present their claims, is hereby given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1907.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTIER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELKNER, Attorney of Estate.

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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 22.—Meets every Thursday, at 318 State st. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st.

Bakers' Union No. 205.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, at 520 Chestnut st. Wm. J. Ehrenpfer, Sec'y, 318 State.

Barbers' Union No. 50.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State st. Henry Bock, Sec'y, c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

Bartenders' Union No. 64.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 222-224 Grand Ave.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213.—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hanmann, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 1002.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Mick, 220 2nd st.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 77.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave. and Reed st. Otto Schmetze, Sec'y, 274 28th st.

Blacksmith Helpers' Union No. 301.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Sec'y, 176 7th st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st and Mineral st. Jos. Doyle, Sec'y, 639 Dover st.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 29th sts. Jas. A. Heaney, Sec'y, 345 25th ave.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 347.—Cudahy, Wis. Steve Ansdel, Sec'y, 2004 Milwaukee, Wis.

Book Binders' Union No. 49.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhof, Sec'y, 1242 14th st.

Book and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170.—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y, 165 Harmon st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave. Geo. Becker, 1128 8th st.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331.—L. M. U. (Formerly No. 121).—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 1701 Blm. Grove st. and National ave. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72.—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 3331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Malsters' Union No. 85.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 3331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9.—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday morning at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Sec'y, 950 Winnebago st.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8.—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar P. Schneider, Sec'y, R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.
Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25.—

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8.—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y, 129 1/2 Sycamore st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y, 1745 11th st.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franks, Sec'y, 318 First ave.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1.—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dieckrich, Sec'y, 705 22nd st.

Building Trades Council.—Jas. Daly, Sec'y, 406 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 483 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y, c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council.—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Jul. Scharnack, Sec'y, 732 6th ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 188.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia aces. P. J. Van Roo,

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The work of our men in the state legislature this year is going to attract attention as never before, and will go a long way toward crystallizing the sentiment of the thousands of good Wisconsin citizens who are beginning to lean toward Socialism, but have been uncertain as to what our policies would be. The constructive program of the Social-Democracy of this state is not only going to keep ahead of the other parties, and furnish them ideas for years to come; it is also going to educate the people of Wisconsin into the Social-Democratic party.

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Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

There are signs in the state that the comrades are settling down to the pleasant task of raising the membership roll. Racine keeps taking in new members at practically every meeting of the local. Waukesha nailed two of them when Comrade Gaylord was there last week. Kenosha comrades do a little at it right along. Sheboygan reports nine new members to be taken in next Saturday night at the regular meeting. Superior is pushing toward branch organizations. And even the Finnish comrades are looking forward to renewed activity under their national translator, Comrade Wilen, who is in charge of the Finnish movement at the national office.

The state organizer visits Sturgeon Bay, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Sheboygan this week and looks in at Green Bay on the way.

The Cudahy comrades have arranged for a lecture on Tuesday, the 15th, by Comrade Gaylord. Beginning the 21st, Organizer Gaylord will make a trip across the state to Grant county, speaking at Montfort and Bloomington. He will stop also on the way at Janesville, Lancaster, Fennimore, Bagley, Wyolusia and probably Prairie du Chien.

There are at least seven orders in for the coal leader, from the following places: Bayfield, Lannon, Cedarburg, Madison, Waukesha, Ashland and Superior. We have no doubt that there are others on the way. Local secretaries and correspondents are warned to watch for correspondence on this subject and to attend to it promptly. The state organizers mean business, and are going after new locals and new members at a rate that will make the old party rounders sit up and stare. We must have not less than 3,000 dues paying members outside of Milwaukee before the next state election. That is an easy trick for our hustlers to turn, when they really get at it.

The work of our men in the state legislature this year is going to attract attention as never before, and will go a long way toward crystallizing the sentiment of the thousands of good Wisconsin citizens who are beginning to lean toward Socialism, but have been uncertain as to what our policies would be. The constructive program of the Social-Democracy of this state is not only going to keep ahead of the other parties, and furnish them ideas for years to come; it is also going to educate the people of Wisconsin into the Social-Democratic party.

Word comes of the death of Comrade...

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rade John J. Fitz of Manitowoc, who was the candidate of the party for congress in that district at the recent election. He was a carpenter by occupation and an earnest and a good citizen. He was 65 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

Watch the Wrappers on Your Paper.

When your subscription to this paper has expired there will be stamped on the wrapper these words: YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES WITH THIS NUMBER. Leave the money for your renewal at home and our collector will call. This will save you the trouble of mailing it or calling in person.

Sheboygan, Attention!

Sheboygan Local holds its regular meeting on Saturday night, January 12, at Concordia hall.

3000 Members Outside of Milwaukee.

That is the mark set to be reached before the presidential election in 1908.

Ugotta get bizzy.

Goetta nappication blankat.

Diju e that manna bout joining the party? Why not?

Wrotea letter to Gaylord and geta blankertoo.

State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	\$182.61
H. J. D. Wyocena	3.00
Rev. Wm. Gardner	1.00
Total Lannon List	\$10.
Louis Schneider, Lannon	1.00
Frank Swanson, Lannon	.50
Fred. Poppert, Lannon	.50
G. J. Loos, Lannon	.50
Frank Schneider, Lannon	.50
Louis Stoffel Lannon	.25
Otto Jockes, Lannon	.25
H. Jockes, Lannon	.25
J. Flanagan, Lannon	.25
W. T. Roberts, Lannon	.25
Frank Schreder, Lannon	.25
John Thiery, Lannon	.25
A. Miller, Lannon	.25
W. Hacker, Lannon	.25
F. Schutz, Lannon	.25
J. Hardkopf, Lannon	.25
J. Rohrbacher, Lannon	.25
F. Leimbach, Lannon	.25
F. Edwards, Lannon	.25
B. Cawley, Lannon	.25
Pat. Sheridan, Lannon	.25
W. Krug, Lannon	.25
H. Orags, Lannon	.25
John Welch, Lannon	.25
P. Froemming, Lannon	.25
H. Hacker, Lannon	.25
H. Gruetzmacher, Lannon	.25
Otto Werner, Lannon	.25
Aug. Gastran, Lannon	.25
A. Burkholz, Lannon	.25
P. Kiefer, Lannon	.25
D. Hardkopf, Lannon	.25
Anton Glasel, Lake Mills	5.15
A. Langencamp, Chilton	1.00
Chas. Jensen, Chilton	1.00
J. C. Boll, Madison	.25
Fred. Hemker, West Salem	.50
Albert Maas, Watertown	1.00

Total \$221.21
Contributed this week \$22.90

"One-Day Wage" Fund.

J. Michel	2.00
H. Thate	2.00
F. Becker	5.00
R. A. ...	2.00
E. Zinn	5.00
C. Bruhn	1.00
A. H. Hunter	2.50
C. Menzie	2.40
F. Werthrich	2.00
M. Kramm	2.00
G. Richter	3.00
J. Hassmann	2.50
Henry Haessenmaier	2.50
A. G. Genrich	3.00
L. Jahn	2.40
J. Hampel	2.50
G. Moerschel	2.00
Jos. Smegjyski	1.60

Minstrel Show Tickets.

Previously reported	\$49.95
Paul Ferren	1.00
Ed. Ziegler	1.00
Ernst Ruck	1.00
Frank Wuehler	.50
Jos. Schlarnhauser	.50
Wm. Patzschl	1.00
H. Hoelzer	1.00
Wm. Wellnitz	1.00
A. Schultz	2.00
H. J. Eggersluess	.50
Hy. Findler	1.00
H. Thate	.25
Chas. Kuchenbecker	1.00
Jas. Sheehan	1.00
Nic. Rittlinger	.45
Ang. Koehle	1.00
A. Schoenhofen	1.00
Arthur Bruhn	.75
Christ. Luebbe	.50
John Kallas	.25
F. Lehmann	1.00
H. C. R.	1.00
C. Bruhn	1.00
Philip Liederbach	1.00
Chas. Bartz	1.00
M. E. Baerger	.50
C. Ritter	1.00
George Kieffendoff	1.00
Charles Seitz	1.00
F. Henrici	.50
Wm. Conrad	.50

The Twentieth ward comrades will hold an open meeting every second and fourth Friday of the month at Harrison's hall, Teutonia avenue and Clark street, beginning Friday, Jan. 18, to discuss legislative measures.

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MILWAUKEE.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for a prize schafskopf tournament in the Nineteenth ward for Sunday Jan. 20, at J. Eckelmanns hall, reports progress.

The county central committee held a meeting last Monday evening at the headquarters.

Hurray for the Twenty-second ward branch. Comrade G. Moerschel bravely stepped in last Saturday and demanded a receipt for \$84.00 from the secretary of the campaign committee. When the smoke cleared away the result was that the branch had raised that amount on the one day wage fund. This makes over one hundred dollars that this branch has contributed.

Well, the Coming Nation club is whooping it up some. From present indications it appears as though it would be the leading event in the line of prize masque balls on the south side this winter. The comrades having charge of the arrangements are hustling things along these days, to make it a grand success.

Now let us get together for another good pull on that campaign deficit, comrades.

Remember that prize schafskopf tournament, arranged by the Twenty-third ward branch, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street. Many valuable prizes will be distributed among the winners. Tickets 50c including refreshments.

\$100.00 in cash prizes will be offered at the grand prize mask ball, arranged by the Twentieth ward branch, S. D. P., at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, located on North avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1907. Are you going? Well, I guess!

Al-ha, here comes the Fourteenth ward to the front again with an announcement that it has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1907. Many valuable prizes will be distributed.

If you want to spend an enjoyable evening, then attend the mask party arranged by the Twenty-second ward branch, at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission one dollar, including lunch and refreshments.

Don't fail to attend that concert, vaudeville and ball arranged by the Jewish Section, S. D. P., at the Freie Gemeinschaft hall, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1907.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend that grand prize mask ball arranged by the Sixth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-first ward branches, at the Humboldt hall, Saturday, Jan. 26, 07. The hall is located at the corner of Richard and Center sts. Many valuable prizes will be distributed.

Union Directory—Cont. from page 5.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st. Fred. Brasiz, Sec'y, 834 20th st.
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 2nd and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y, 1316 Booth st.
Lake Pilots' No. 2, W. L. Fulston, Sec'y, 134 4th st.
Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Martin Farrell, Sec'y, 133 Clinton st.
Lithographers' Union No. 7, Chas. Buchta, Sec'y, 415 20 Gale st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y, 557 3rd st.
Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y, 748 Van Buren.
Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Oscar Palm, Sec'y, 1207 Louis av.
Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand av. J. A. Sargent, Sec'y, 644 1/2 15th st.
Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 390 National ave. Chas. Meyer, Sec'y, 351 First ave.
Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Ball's hall, 3rd and National ave. P. A. Stein, Sec'y, 941 Mound st.
Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 14th sts. J. H. Schulz, Sec'y, 1120 Richards st.
Machinists' Union No. 412, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, O. O. Brown, Sec'y, Box No. 432.
Marble Workers' Union No. 9, H. J. Du Pean, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul ave.
Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 1336 Fond du Lac ave.
Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Sec'y, 1153 Burleigh street.
Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Henry J. Du Frau, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul ave.
Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st.
Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Chas. Canterbury, Sec'y, 261 8th st.
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd and Tuesday at 413 East Water st. Robt. W. Vochl, Sec'y, 889 25th st.
Sign Painters' Union No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. F. Tessenford, Sec'y, 3206 North av.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Sec'y, 1250 Holton st.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Sec'y, 208 Williams st.
Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st.
Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Harry Dailey, 456 Washington st.
Steam Engineers' No. 331, Frank W. Nemmer, Sec'y, 535 33rd st.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes, Union No. 12—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at s. w. cor. 3rd and State sts. Geo. M. Mitt, Sec'y, 535 33rd st.
Suspenders Workers' Union No. 1033—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y, 546 20th st.

Time Works Wonders

The constant wearing of Water calls great Gorges growth solid Granite. Time will work for you or against you. You can make each day prove a profit if you will save a little from each day's earnings. Open an Account with us today and you will soon get into the habit of saving from each day's earnings. Do this and time will make you rich. It is so easy to start. 1 per cent. interest. Pockets and Home Savings Bank. Free to each depositor.

MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS BANK

GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET
Southeast Corner

tributed to the prettiest and most comical groups and individual masks. The arrangements committee is doing its very best to make this a grand success.

The Polish branch of the south side, S. D. P., has made arrangements for a grand entertainment and ball, to be held at the South Side Armory hall, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, 1907. A good program is being arranged for. The program will commence at 7:30 P. M. A grand ball will follow. Tickets of admission have been placed on sale at 25c, and everybody is cordially invited. The Polish comrades have been doing grand propaganda work in the past, and every effort on the part of our comrades throughout the city should be made to make this a success.

Don't forget the county central committee meeting, Monday evening, at Giljohan's hall, 274 West Water street. Important business will come up for transaction.

The Social-Democrats of the Fifth and Eighth wards are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, 1907, at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street. At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of the Social-Democratic party will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin. The Secretaries of both the Fifth and Eighth ward branches will be on hand to accept applications. See to it that your names are placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not see this notice. Onite a number of Social-Democrats have sent in for information as to how they should proceed to get into our organization. This will afford all those who seek admission an opportunity to do so. If you are already a member, but have not as yet paid your dues up to date, this will give you a chance to get your new membership card for 1907. At any rate, I hope to see all those interested at this gathering, and once more cordially invite all friends and sympathizers of our movement in that district to be present.

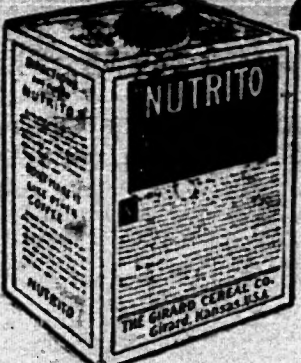
E. T. MELMS,
344 Sixth street. Co. Organizer.

County Campaign Fund.

C. Kuchenbecker	1.00
West Allis Branch	5.25
South Side Women's branch	15.00
E. H. Thomas	3.00
J. L.50
H. C. R.	2.00
W. and B. employes	5.00
Eleventh ward branch	8.00
O. Halinski	.50
J. Becker	.50
Jos. Hroch	.25

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 52—John E. Sec'y, 317 Forda.
Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Berner, Sec'y, 836 7th st.
Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Jacobus, 298 4th st.
Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9, E. H. Thomas, Sec'y, 344 Sixth st.
Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 274 Third st. W. C. Lang, Sec'y, 866 3rd av.
Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reiser, Sec'y, 612 3rd st.
Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday. John Schweigert, Sec'y, 505 15th st.
Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y, 505 15th st.
Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday, 3rd and Chestnut sts. G. A. Lund, Sec'y, 274 36th st.
Pattern Makers Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agent, 390 National av. Chester Dean, 897 National av.
Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove and National av. Room No. 9. Fred. French, Sec'y, 278 Lenox st.
Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st.
Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Chas. Canterbury, Sec'y, 261 8th st.
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd and Tuesday at 413 East Water st. Robt. W. Vochl, Sec'y, 889 25th st.
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Suspenders Workers' Union No. 1033—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y, 546 20th st.



FREE BIG SAMPLE PACKAGE

NUTRITO is quickly prepared. Unlike other cereal coffees, which require 25 or 30 minutes of boiling, NUTRITO can be all ready to be served in from 5 to 8 minutes—and it never boils over.

NUTRITO is wholesome and nourishing, pure cereal product, made from choice selected grain—a genuine health beverage, highly endorsed by the medical fraternity.

NUTRITO costs less even than some of the poorer grades of Brazilian coffee. It is not a trust product, and its price will not be found continuously advancing, as in the case of the imported article.

NUTRITO must be tasted to be appreciated, but one trial always convinces. We are therefore offering you the following opportunity to make the trial:

Send us your name and address, also name and address of your grocer. We will then send you, postage prepaid, a 6 oz. trial package of NUTRITO, sufficient for a thorough test. Write today. This offer is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Address:

THE GIRARD CEREAL COMPANY,
GIRARD, KANSAS.

C. P. DIETZ & CO.

HOT COFFEE WITH CREAM

The real Coffee flavor, blended with pure, rich cream, is what gives zest to your morning beverage.

The ordinary cereal Coffee is rarely satisfying in this particular; but NUTRITO possesses all the delicate flavor of real coffee.

NUTRITO, when served, is clear, rich and delightful, and it never leaves a dirty sediment in your cup.

NUTRITO is quickly prepared. Unlike other cereal coffees, which require 25 or 30 minutes of boiling, NUTRITO can be all ready to be served in from 5 to 8 minutes—and it never boils over.

NUTRITO is wholesome and nourishing, pure cereal product, made from choice selected grain—a genuine health beverage, highly endorsed by the medical fraternity.

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Send us your name and address, also name and address of your grocer. We will then send you, postage prepaid, a 6 oz. trial package of NUTRITO, sufficient for a thorough test. Write today. This offer is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Address:

THE GIRARD CEREAL COMPANY,
GIRARD, KANSAS.

G. P. DIETZ & CO.

1210 W. 1st Street Milwaukee, Wis. Phone North 984

This is Where You Get
THE BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY
Y. M. C. A. Restaurant
145 FOURTH STREET
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Globe Hotel

Wisconsin and Cass Sts., Milwaukee
One block from Northwestern Depot
Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates, 75c per day and up.

Globe Hotel Co., Props.
Thos. Swoboda, Treas. Geo. Schurz, Mgrs.

L. Sachs
418 MAYFAIR, CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE BRANCH

H. M. CASTENHOLZ

Hatter and Furnisher
Now Ready with Holiday Lines!
1114 TEUTONIA AVENUE

J. Weifenbach & Son

FINE GROCERIES
3026 VLIET STREET
Telephone, West 411 and West 412

BORCHARDT BROS.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS.
147-149 Grove St., Milwaukee
Phone 845-1234

R. JESKE & CO.

The Tinners
GALVANIZED IRON WORK
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS
718 Walnut Street, Milwaukee
All Orders Promptly Filled

THE HOME TEA CO.

893 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Specially have the best TEA and COFFEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props.

SHOES UNION MADE

E. SAUDER
881 HOWELL AVE.
Near Lincoln Ave.

Consultation Free **A. REINHARD**
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
208 Grand Avenue
We Prescribe and Make Glasses

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

14TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

SHOWING THE GROWTH OF
MILWAUKEE'S GREATEST
RETAIL CLOTHING INDUSTRY



In Spite of Our IMMENSE PRICE
REDUCTIONS We Shall Continue to
Give a PREMIUM CERTIFICATE
With Every Dollar Purchase



AT THIS our 14th birthday, it's quite natural that we look back. Fourteen years ago we had only our little store, 20x80, and a plan. That plan was to build up a business by giving our patrons a little more for their money than anyone else would.

Today we are recognized as the biggest retailers of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Furnishings in Wisconsin and the second largest in the Northwest.

Success begets success.

As our business grew from its small beginning, and we were able to add store after store, our purchasing power increased—that is, buying for four stores enables us to offer our patrons more value for their money than the one-store dealer possibly can.

During this sale we shall make bigger price reductions than have ever been known in Wisconsin.

You will notice that the number 14 and its multiples appear repeatedly in our prices. This is no accident. It is to call your attention to our 14th Anniversary and the biggest clothing values ever offered in the "Great Northwest".

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

The clothing offered at this sale represents the finest values ever offered in the Northwest at anywhere near our prices. Every garment is hand tailored, made of the best materials possible at its price, and by skilled workmen. We have a force of tailors in each of our stores to make any alterations necessary for a perfect fit.

All our \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats and many of the \$12 garments will be sold during this sale for

\$7.14

Our \$15 and many of the \$18 Suits and Overcoats, the same garments for which the merchant tailor would charge you \$35.00 and \$40.00, will be marked during this sale at

\$12.14

Other Suits and Overcoats that were sold for \$12.00 and many of the \$15.00 garments will be marked at

\$9.14

Our \$18, \$20 and \$22 Suits and Overcoats, made as good as clothing can be made and the equal in every respect of the merchant tailor's \$40.00 to \$50.00 clothing, during this sale

\$14.00

UNDERWEAR

This sale is a birthday celebration—but, contrary to custom, the gifts go to our friends, instead of coming from them. We are justly proud of our attainments in these fourteen years and have good cause for feeling like celebrating. We invite you to join us—and in a manner which will not only remind you in future days of this occasion, but will add to your comfort at an almost incredibly small expense. Among the underwear offered at this sale will be a number of broken lots which will really be almost given away.

Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined and Ribbed Cotton Underwear, reg. 50c val., at twice 14, or **28c**
Fine Lambs' Wool Fleece, Camels' Hair and Heavy Jersey Ribbed Underwear, reg. 60c... **39c**
Men's All-Wool Natural Gray and Fancy Wool Ribbed Underwear, regular \$1 values... **69c**

All Our Regular \$1.50 Underwear—comprising all the various styles of natural gray and plain and fancy colors... **\$1.14**
Silk-and-Linen Handkerchiefs—never sold for less than a quarter anywhere else—during this sale... **14c**

Men's Fine Random All-Wool Underwear, camels' hair color... **84c**
Men's Reg. 15c Wool Socks (who ever heard of a wool sock selling for less than 15c?)... **9c**
Men's 20c Heavy Knit Wool Socks... **14c**
Men's 25c Suspenders for... **14c**

Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts, \$1.50 values, at... **84c**
Men's Oxford Cardigan Jackets, never sold for less than \$1.75, now... **\$1.14**
Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters, \$1.50 values, at... **84c**

BOYS' CLOTHING

During the first three days of this sale we will sell boys' half-dollar and 75c Knee Pants for twice 14, or... **28c**

Boys' Vestee Suits, all wool, ages 3 to 7, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, sale at... **\$1.14**

Boys' \$4 Suits and Overcoats... **\$2.14**

Boys' Russian All-Wool Overcoats, ages 3 to 8, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, at... **\$1.14**

Boys' \$5.00 Suits and Overcoats—many of these suits have two pairs of pants—at... **\$3.14**

369-371 East Water St.
Third and Lloyd Streets

The Stumpfe Langhoff Stores

National Av. & Grove St.
Eleventh & Winnebago Sts.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Dr. Bading wants the Emergency hospital in his own clutches, otherwise he thinks it ought to be closed up. Prevensakel! Who is Dr. Bading that he has become so important all of a sudden.

It is said that one reason Mr. Goetz, county treasurer elect, had difficulty in getting a sufficient bond was that immediately after election he was so tickled with himself that he left the treasurer's office without notice and went off on a three week's hunting trip, and that he

made no efforts to get bondsmen until after he had received his official notice of election. Now it is a question as to whether he can hold the office because of inability to get bonds to the amount of a million and over. It's an odd situation. The people elect a man to hold an office, but he is not really elected till he can get a few rich men to say, as bondsmen, whether he can or not! Why not leave the people out of the deal entirely and let the bond people select our officials for us! The bonding of officials is necessary, doubtless,

but where does the rights of citizenship to hold office come in when the bonds are placed so high as to be almost out of reach of even an old party man? The bill of rights may have to be overhauled yet.

Two young men, of the tribe known as girl hunters, met two young girls coming out of a local theater last week and invited them to take supper with them. The girls consented. The young fellows took them to an open stall saloon on City Hall Square known as the Bachelor, a place where they knew they could get the girls benumbed with wine, doped or undoped, without objection on the proprietor's part. Before long they succeeded in getting the girls intoxicated. They then led them to a Fourth street bed-house "hotel" and raped them. The police say the case was shocking, and, as the police have cognizance of a good many shocking things, this means that it must be extra shocking. The police have arrested the proprietor of the place on Fourth street and are now looking for the young men in the case. The proprietor of the Bachelor is one Max Gross, who, the newspapers say, is "well known and popular." That means that he has a pull and the backing of influential rounders.

But the supreme court of the state has just decided that where a saloon keeper is convicted of selling liquor to minors the common council must take his license away, and so there are a lot of so-called good fellows round town who are afraid that Gross will lose his license and that his den, which has been such a menace to womanhood, will be

closed up. Still there are plenty of others. For, while while Milwaukee is filled with homes that are bringing up daughters and seeking to make good women of them, there are down-town after-theater conditions, beginning with the gilded saloon for women and ending with the "hotels" that lie in wait to wreck as many of these daughters as possible—all in the interests of "business," of course. No respectable woman can afford to go into Gross's place and the other places like it, yet every night these dens are filled with young women of respectability who are entirely at the mercy of their escorts. If the Milwaukee saloon keepers had any respect for their business they would band together to help rid the city of these gilded pest holes—if not for their own sakes then for the sakes of Milwaukee's daughters, many of them from the working class, who are being wrecked night after night in these places.

Do you for a minute suppose that if the Socialists had been in control of the city this winter, the recent miserable complications over the ashes question would have taken place? Not a bit of it. The whole trouble showed up glaringly the capitalist party incompetence.

Social-Democratic officials would have managed better than the board of public works and the Smiths, Runge, Kelleys, Bechtlers, et al. They would have provided other means for collecting the ashes before the old way was shut off.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

Medical Institute Closed at Last

THE "MASTER SPECIALIST" CROWD NOW HIDING FROM ARREST! NO MORE WORKINGMEN DUPES!

Just as we go to press, word comes that the Wisconsin Medical Institute has been closed by official interference. It is a disgrace that the thing has been allowed to operate in Milwaukee as long as it has. The Reinharths, who operated the affair, are said to be in hiding outside of the state, afraid to come into Wisconsin for fear of arrest. They are pretty foxy gentlemen, and there will undoubtedly be a legal battle before they finally give up the game they have been making so much money out of these many years.

The main losers will be the capitalist daily papers, that have been practically partners in the game, the "specialists" being smart enough to buy immunity from newspaper exposure by practically giving over half their profits from their victims to the daily papers, in the form of high-priced advertising.

They started in in Milwaukee in the year 1899 and during the intervening years the only paper that ever exposed their miserable practices was THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. The articles we published are said to have kept many working class victims away from their clutches, and besides this, the exposures called attention to their practices and eventually led to their present prosecution. The Reinharths have

wealthy out of the business. They were also free from molestation because those they operated on would not be likely to risk the exposure of their private ailments by raising a row over the way they had been held up. If any of them sued for their money back, the Reinharths always settled the case out of court to avoid publicity.

Workingmen especially went to these "specialists" because of their fraudulent "no cure no pay" advertising, supposing it would be cheaper than to go to a reputable physician. But it generally cost them a great deal more, and once in their clutches the "specialists" kept after them till they had gotten every possible penny out of them by the process known to their profession as "refecting."

We have seen some of the evi-

dence that will be used in the case and it is appalling.

The suit against the Reinharths is brought by the attorney general of the state at the instance of the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners, by its attorney, A. C. Umbreit. Judge Williams has granted an injunction that closes the "institute" and forbids the papers to publish its advertisements. Wallace A. Reinhart, Willis F. Reinhart, F. A. H. Reinhart and L. J. Reinhart are made defendants, but none of them can be found by the police.

We do not expect to see the Fire Department or the Police Department of Milwaukee, on a proper footing until Commissioner Schoen's day is past. In the Fire Department, especially, favoritism and pull and all that sort of thing operate to weaken the morale of the service. Recently some forty applicants went through an examination for telegraph alarm operator at the city hall. Some time before that we received word from two South Side firemen that it was an easy bet that a man named Adolph Schaper would win out in the contest, not because of fitness, but because he was a relative of Schoen. The prediction came true, and thirty-nine men, whose names are not Schaper, failed to come in at the head of the list. This is a small case, but it points to the sort of suspicion that is rife among the men in the department. Such a state of things as it would tend to indicate, is not good for any city department.

DAVIDSON

COMMENCING SUNDAY
FOUR NIGHTS—SAT. MAT.
The Augustin Daly
Musical Company
in the OPERATIC SUCCESSES

"A Country Girl"

AND
"The Cingalee"

PRICES—EVENINGS, \$1.50 to 25c
MATINEE, \$1.00 to 50c

Beginning Thursday
THREE NIGHTS—SAT. MAT.

Mr. James
K. Hackett
in Alfred Sutra's Modern
Society Play

The Walls
of Jericho

Prices—Ev'ngs \$1.50 to 25c, Mat. 41 to 50c

BIJOU

Beginning MAT. SUNDAY 2:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

THE BIGGEST SCENIC PRODUCTION
OF THE AGE

\$10,000
REWARD

A MELODRAMATIC, SENSATIONAL MASTERPIECE

14 Massive Scenes 14

25 People in the Cast 25

A STORY OF ADVENTURE
BY LAND AND SEA

Sunday, Jan. 20

THE FINEST SHOW ON EARTH

BROTHERS BYRNE

in the EVERLASTING
SPOOKS

NEW 8 BELLS

Twice Daily

STAR

Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c

Commencing Sunday Matinee

Watson's

Burlesquers

Host: JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS

DAILY AT 8:30 7:45 and 6:30

Week of January 14th

THREE WESTONS

MUSICAL QUEENS

CRYSTALGRAPH

Admission 30c Reserved Seats 20c

ALHAMBRA

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee, January 13

THE HITTERTHAL BROTHERS AMUSEMENT CO. (Inc.) OFFICIAL THEATRE

Wm. Joe Morris as "KEY ROSENSTEIN"

(His Original Character) & AN UNEXCELLED COMPANY

Admission 30c 10c 20c 30c 50c

LOVERS AND LUNATICS

BY WALTER COLEMAN SPANGLER